FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 21 SEPTEMBER 8, 1930 NO. 10

CROP CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The condition of the grain crops in Great Britain as of September 1, as estimated by the "London Times", is below average, and below the condition reported a month earlier, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. The condition of the wheat crop was 97 per cent of the condition reported as of September 1 during the years 1920-1929 against 101 per cent a year earlier. The condition of barley was 98 per cent compared with 105 per cent the preceding year, while the oats condition was 99 per cent against 102 per cent on September 1, 1929. The condition of potatoes, on the other hand, although below their condition on August 1, was above average, being 103 per cent compared with 104 per cent on September 1 last year. Roots, except mangolds, were only 94 per cent of the ten-year average, compared with 99 per cent a year earlier.

JAPANESE WHEAT MARKET SITUATION

A good export demand for Japanese flour prevailed during July with total exports of 368,135 bags of 49 pounds each, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Garrels at Tokyo. The domestic market was dull, but mills were active because of the increased flour exports and the domestic supply of wheat has been exhausted. Japanese wheat imports during July, by country of origin, were as follows: Canada 569,000 bushels, United States 320,000 bushels, and Australia 241,000 bushels. Wheat prices at mills on September 1, duty and landing charges included, in cents per bushel, were as follows: Western white No. 2, $1.28; Canadian No. 5, $1.22, and Australian $1.27. Portland wheat for October delivery c.i.f. Yokohama was quoted at $.88 per bushel.

BRITISH PRUNE MARKET

American prunes are in steady demand in the British market, according to Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. Prices for all sizes of California prunes are well maintained. Prune stocks are light, especially the larger sizes. Prices paid for the new crop are steady, but with little business at present. However, a firmer market is anticipated. The London Dried Fruit Trade Association gives the London dried prune stocks on August 31 equivalent to 889 short tons as compared with 943 short tons at this time last year and 681 short tons in 1928. The Liverpool prune market is improved and prices are being maintained for all sizes at steady levels.

- - - - - - -

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

- - - - - - - - - - -

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1930

Reports received to date from 26 countries on wheat production for 1930 indicate a total crop of 2,337,139,000 bushels, an increase of almost 3 per cent over the 2,270,267,000 bushels produced by those countries last year.

The crop of Poland is officially placed at 67,240,000 bushels, which is an increase of more than 2 per cent over the 1929 production, and the largest crop within present boundaries. Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin still expects the Polish crop to run about 62,500,000 bushels. The Portuguese crop is officially estimated at 13,154,000 bushels, an increase of almost 84 per cent over that of last year, and almost equal to the record crop of 1923. The estimates for these countries, together with several slight revisions in other countries, have increased the total for the 17 European countries reported to 1,012,304,000 bushels, an increase of 1.2 per cent over the production of those countries last year. Detailed tables on wheat acreage and production are found on pages and

Foreign growing conditions

Canada

Frosts have occurred in parts of western Canada, but the bulk of the grain is safely garnered, with cutting nearing completion and threshing almost half done, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Threshing returns show that durums and early bread wheats are yielding and grading higher than later wheat, which was damaged by rust. Despite the drought in the two eastern provinces, maritime grain yields are above average, although heavy rains in some areas have lowered the quality. In Ontario good yields prevail in the east and north with gradual deterioration toward the west and south, due to the continuous drought.

Europe

European crop reports are largely unchanged, and good progress has been made with the remainder of the harvest, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. An official revision of the previous estimate for Hungary, received too late to be included in the above summary of European wheat production, places this year's crop at 70,621,000 bushels against 74,985,000 bushels for 1929. The average weight of Hungarian wheat is 60.5 pounds per bushel, indicating a quality lower than expected. Mr. Steere is still of the opinion that the Hungarian wheat crop will be about 77,000,000 bushels.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - - -

I Germany the quality of the wheat crop is reported as resulting in an average weight per bushel of from 58 to 59 pounds.

Hot, dry weather during the first three weeks of August in the south-eastern regions of the European part of U. S. S. R., including North Caucasus, was unfavorable to late spring and truck crops and a noticeable deterioration in their condition was officially reported. The bulk of the Russian corn crop is produced in this section. According to an official report for the second ten days of August, rain in Siberia, where sowings were delayed this year, was somewhat unfavorable to the ripening of the crops, but their condition was still reported as average and above average. Rain has also impeded the harvest in some consuming regions of European Russia, but favorable weather prevailed in northeastern and eastern parts of European Russia. Weather during the week ended September 4 was moderately warm with some rain in southern Russia and very cool with considerable rain in the Ural region. In western and central Europe the weather was warm and clear during the first half of the week but much cooler with some rain during the second half in central Europe.

Southern Hemisphere

The weather in Argentina was moderately cool during the week ended September 1, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature in the North was 1° below normal, and in southern districts 3° below. Rainfall was comparatively heavy for the season in the south, being 0.5 inch, but was light in the north, with a weekly total of 0.1 inch. In Australia conditions continued favorable during that week, with further light rains.

Movement to market

United States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States, July 1 - August 30, 1930 were 36,235,000 bushels as compared with 31,116,000 bushels during the same period in 1929. Exports during the week ended August 30 were 7,325,000 bushels compared with 4,490,000 bushels during the week ended August 23, 1930 and 5,878,000 bushels during the week ended August 30,1929.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 29, 1930 were 58,722,000 bushels compared with 58,462,000 bushels the previous week and 56,807,000 bushels on August 30, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended August 29 were 2,573,000 bushels, and shipments were 2,810,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 2,100,000 bushels, and shipments were 236,000 bushels.

Foreign market conditions

Europe

European markets were uncertain, with turnover limited and important offers of both wheat and rye being made in Central Europe, especially at Berlin, where extensive supporting purchases by government agencies were observed. The price of wheat at Berlin on September 3 was 162 cents per bushel, an increase of 5 cents over the preceding week. The price of rye at Berlin on the same date was 113 cents per bushel, also 5 cents above the preceding week.

India

Wheat exports from India during the present season to August 25 are estimated at 6,459,000 bushels, according to Consul General McNiece at Karachi. The last rise in wheat prices in America caused up country dealers to withhold shipments and stocks in Karachi have been reduced to about 2,240,000 bushels. The recent decline in wheat prices and a slackening of foreign demand has depressed the local market. If the monsoon winds continue to bring favorable weather there will be added pressure to sell, according to Mr. McNiece. At the present time, freight space for grain exports is rather limited and one boat has been chartered for September shipments at a somewhat enhanced freight rate.

United States wheat prices

During the week ended September 4, wheat prices continued downward. The high point of the week was reached the first day, August 29, when Chicago December futures closed at 91-1/4 cents. The low point came on September 4 when December futures at Chicago closed at 87-1/4 cents. The spread between cash wheat and distant futures has narrowed somewhat owing to the letting up of pressure on storage facilities. Gain in commercial stocks of wheat during the week was 6,000,000 bushels, whereas for the corresponding week last year the gain was 7,000,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures at specified markets

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 24	154	97	145	89	153	95	163	100	156	109	b/127	b/ 96
31	155	92	147	84	153	90	167	94	159	105	b/131	b/ 94
Aug. 7	143	102	136	94	141	99	152	105	148	115	b/119	b/100
14	144	95	137	88	142	93	154	96	148	107	c/122	b/ 96
21	140	93	134	86	139	91	153	94	146	106	c/121	c/ 94
28	142	91	135	85	140	88	153	89	145	103	c/118	c/ 93
Sept. 4	140	87	134	81	140	85	153	85	148	99	c/123	c/ 87
11	144		137		145		158		149		c/122	
18	139		133		140		151		144		c/118	
25	137		131		141		148		138		c/113	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
b/ September futures.
c/ October futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 18	134	82	130	79	159	97	146	87	143	83	134	91
25	133	83	129	81	155	97	144	88	141	87	132	92
Aug. 1	135	81	131	78	156	92	144	86	140	87	134	88
8	124	84	121	80	139	95	127	93	131	88	130	92
15	125	86	124	83	139	93	120	89	129	92	128	92
22	128	84	122	80	141	91	131	85	134	90	128	89
29	123	84	120	83	134	91	127	86	130	94	125	86
Sept. 5	128		125		137		132		138		126	
12	130		126		140		131		137		126	
19	128		125		138		127		134		123	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

- - - - - - - - - - - -

Prices of wheat futures continued to decline during the week ended September 4. December closing prices at Chicago declined consistently from about 91 cents on August 28 to 87 cents per bushel on September 4. Similar declines were made at other leading futures markets. The closing prices at Kansas City, Winnipeg and Liverpool for September 4 were about 4 cents under the earlier week, while Minneapolis was 3 cents under and Buenos Aires about 6 cents under. The closing prices at these markets on September 4 were: Kansas City 81 cents, Minneapolis 85 cents, Winnipeg 85 cents, Liverpool 99 cents, and Buenos Aires 87 cents per bushel. The spread between Chicago and Liverpool December futures continued about 12 cents.

Cash prices for the week ended September 29 ranged from about the same as the earlier week to 4 cents higher. All classes and grades at the 6 principal markets averaged 84 cents, the same as for the previous week. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced about 3 cents to 83 cents per bushel; No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis remained the same at 91 cents; No. 2 amber durum advanced 1 cent to 86 cents per bushel; No. 2 red winter showed the greatest advance, 4 cents to 94 cents, while western white at Seattle declined about 3 cents to 86 cents per bushel. All classes and grades at 6 markets was 39 cents under the price for the corresponding week last year; No. 2 hard winter, Kansas City, 37 cents under; No. 1 dark northern spring Minneapolis 43 cents under; No. 2 amber durum 41 cents under; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 36 cents under, and western white at Seattle was down 39 cents.

Rye production in 1930

The 1930 production of rye as reported by 19 countries totals 814,436,000 bushels, a decrease of 2 per cent from that of the same countries last year. The preliminary estimate of the rye crop in Poland is 262,190,000 bushels, which is a decrease of 5 per cent from the record harvest of last year. The rye crop in Portugal also shows a decrease, being 8.4 per cent below the 1929 harvest. The Luxemberg crop is nearly 14 per cent below that of last year. These futures, together with slight decreases in the estimates for the Netherlands, Rumania, and Finland, and a slight increase for Spain, have changed the total for the 16 European countries reported to 750,321,000 bushels, nearly 4 per cent below that of 1929. Detailed tables on rye acreage and production are found on pages 353 and 354.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

FEED GRAINS

Summary of foreign production and trade

The 1930 production of feed grains in Europe in the countries so far reported is 29,788,000 short tons compared with 35,572,000 short tons in 1929, a decrease of over 16 per cent. In addition to this, if we include figures for the corn crop of Rumania, which has been officially estimated at two-thirds of last year's crop, feed grain production in the European countries reported indicates a reduction of over 18 per cent from last year. The greatest reductions in European oats production have occurred in Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, England and Wales. Reductions in barley production are chiefly in Germany, Rumania, Hungary, England and Wales. For corn alone in three European countries reported (including Rumania) there is a decrease of 29 per cent from that of last year and, moreover, the acreage in Italy is 1.2 per cent below. Last year, however, feed grain crops of Europe were unusually large and the 1930 crop, although expected to be considerably below that of 1929, may be only slightly below the 1928 crop. A few reports so far available on the 1930 production of potatoes in Europe indicate that the potato crop this year also will be below that of last year.

FEED GRAINS: European production 1927-1930 in countries reported for 1930

Crop	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Barley (16)	11,104	12,686	14,269	12,908
Oats (13)	14,889	16,429	18,315	14,524
Corn (2)	2,500	1,956	2,988	2,356
Total	28,493	31,071	35,572	29,788

Figures in parenthesis indicate number of countries included.

Estimates are not yet available for the 1930 production of oats and barley in Canada. The Canadian oats acreage for 1930 was increased 671,000 acres, while the area planted to barley was reduced 345,000 acres. The condition of both oats and barley in Canada on July 31 was 92 per cent of the 10 year average compared with 73 and 69 per cent, respectively, in 1929. The much better conditions give promise of a larger feed grain crop in Canada this year. Oats stocks in Canada on July 31 this year, however, were 24,000,000 bushels below last year, while barley stocks were 12,000,000 bushels larger. Official estimates of the 1930 production will be available about September 11.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - - -

The 1929-30 corn production in Argentina is officially estimated at 249,156,000 bushels, an increase of about 17,500,000 bushels over the preceding year. However, most trade estimates indicate that the official estimate of both these crops is too low. Estimates recently received indicate that the 1930 acreage planted to barley and oats in Argentina has been increased about in accordance with the upward trend of recent years. On the other hand, it is estimated that the acreage under spring oats and barley in Soviet Russia in 1930 is about 4.5 per cent below the acreage previously reported for 1929.

Corn stocks

On the basis of the official estimate of the 1929-30 Argentine corn crop of 249,169,000 bushels, plus the carryover of 8,500,000 bushels, with a deduction of 50,000,000 bushels for home consumption, there were 208,000,000 bushels available for export on April 1, 1930. About 65,000,000 bushels were exported from Argentina from April 1 to August 30, 1930, leaving about 143,000,000 bushels of corn available for export from Argentina on August 31, 1930. According to the Broomhall's Corn Trade News, August 15, 1930, the Rumanian corn surplus available for export this year including the substantial carryover from the 1929 crop will be between 39,000,000 and 47,000,000 bushels. According to the London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter, August 18, 1930, the exportable surplus of barley and oats in Rumania is also smaller this year than in 1929. According to the Corn Trade News, August 20, 1930, stocks of corn in elevators in the Union of South Africa on August 9 amounted to 6,000,000 bushels against 3,506,000 bushels a year ago. Data are not available for farm stocks of corn in South Africa but the 1929-30 crop was smaller than at first anticipated; the estimated production having been reduced four successive times and is now placed at 82,286,000 bushels against the first estimate of 90,582,000 bushels.

Corn prices in the United States and abroad

The sharp increase in corn prices in the United States accompanying the drought in the Corn Belt has increased the price differential between domestic markets and foreign markets to the point where this margin is greater than the $.25 import duty plus transportation costs from foreign surplus areas. On August 30, corn was selling in Chicago at a dollar a bushel compared with 54 cents in Buenos Aires, a differential of 46 cents compared with 27 cents on July 19. Corn prices in Braila, Rumania on July 18 were slightly below Buenos Aires prices, although the reduced corn prospects in Rumania may have resulted in a relative increase in Danubian corn prices. Liverpool prices of La Plata corn on July 19 were 12 cents above cash corn at Chicago but by August 9 the Liverpool margin had been reduced to 4 cents and on August 30, the situation had been reversed to where Liverpool corn prices were 10 cents below cash corn at Chicago.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

- - - - - - - - - - - -

Corn imports past and prospective

The only time during the last ten years that United States corn imports have been of any significance was in the fall of 1924 when about 3,900,000 bushels were imported from September to December of that year. The highest imports of corn during any recent crop year was from November, 1923 to October, 1924, when 3,545,000 bushels were imported. However, corn exports, including corn meal, during that same year amounted to nearly 22,000,000 bushels.

A small amount of Argentine corn is normally imported into the United States mostly on the Pacific Coast for use as chicken feed, for which Argentine corn is well adapted. Total corn imports from November 1929 to July 1930 have been only 416,000 bushels, while exports of corn and corn meal during the same nine months amounted to 7,504,000 bushels. Information available indicates that practically no Argentine corn has entered the United States during August of this year in spite of the monthly average margin of about 40 cents per bushel of Chicago over Buenos Aires prices. The latest information available indicates that about 75,000 bushels of Argentine corn have been shipped to the United States and may be expected to arrive in a few weeks.

If the present margin at 46 cents per bushel for Chicago over Buenos Aires continues or is increased, some increases in imports of Argentine corn may be expected. Argentine corn may be purchased or bargained for whenever domestic prices are high enough to guarantee importers a profit. Such purchases in Buenos Aires are usually accompanied by hedging on the part of importers. It takes about a month for corn to be brought here from Argentina and actual imports, therefore, are determined by previous price differentials, rather than at the time of importation. The present import duty on corn is 25 cents and the shipping charge from Argentina to our Atlantic ports at present is about 9 or 10 cents per bushel and a fraction more to the Pacific Coast. Whereas corn prices at Seaboard are considerably above Chicago prices, Argentine corn at the present price relationship can readily be imported to any of our sea coast states.

The price differential, however, does not alone determine whether Argentine corn will be imported or not. Other factors, such as the quality of Argentine corn and its adaptability for specific purposes is also a consideration. Then too, there is the possibility of a ban on any particular shipment of Argentine corn that may not pass the quarantine inspection service. Rigid inspection is given such corn because of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in some sections of Argentina.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

COTTON

The world mill consumption of cotton of all growths for the year ended July 31, 1930 amounted to 25,209,000 running bales compared with 25,883,000 bales for the preceding year, a decrease of 2.6 per cent, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England. This decrease in the world consumption during 1929-30 season as compared with the 1928-29 season was due to the large decline in consumption during the last six months of the season. During the six months ended January 31, 1930 the world consumption of all growths amounted to 13,202,000 running bales or an increase over the same six months the previous season of 2.6 per cent, but during the six months ended July 31, 1930 the world consumption was only 12,007,000 bales compared with 13,014,000 bales for the same period the previous year, a decrease of 1,007,000 bales or 7.7 per cent.

Total mill consumption of American cotton for the season 1929-30 was given as 13,023,000 running bales against 15,076,000 bales the previous season, a decrease of 13.6 per cent. Consumption of American cotton in the United States during the 1929-30 season, according to the Bureau of the Census, was 14.3 per cent below the previous season and deducting the consumption in the United States from the world total shows that the consumption of American cotton outside the United States decreased 13.1 per cent. Most of this decline in the consumption of American cane during the last six months of the season, although the decline in the consumption outside the United States was greater during the first six months. The world consumption of Indian cotton for the season ended July 31, 1930 was 6,087,000 running bales, an increase of 909,000 bales or 17.6 per cent. Consumption of Egyptian cotton amounted to 937,000 and 989,000 running bales respectively during the seasons 1929-30 and 1928-29, or a decrease during the past season of 5.3 per cent. World consumption of all other kinds of cotton increased from 4,639,000 to 5,162,000 running bales or 11.3 per cent.

World mill stocks of all growths on July 31, 1930 were 4,498,000 running bales compared with 4,863,000 running bales a year ago, a decrease of 365,000 bales or 7.5 per cent. World mill stocks of American cotton were 1,985,000 running bales this year against 2,129,000 bales on July 31, 1929, a 6.8 per cent decrease. Stocks of American cotton in the mills of the United States on July 31 this year as given by the Bureau of the Census amounted to 1,048,000 running bales compared with 932,000 bales last year. After deducting the stocks of American cotton in the United States from the world total the stocks of American in foreign countries on July 31 this year amounted to 937,000 running bales, a decrease of 260,000 bales, or

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

21.7 per cent below those of last year. World mill stocks of Indian cotton on July 31 this year were 1,667,000 running bales compared with 1,761,000 bales last year, or a decrease of 5.3 per cent, while the stocks of Egyptian cotton amounted to 237,000 running bales this year against 228,000 running bales on July 31 last year, an increase of 3.9 per cent. Stocks of all other growths on July 31 were 609,000 running bales, a decrease of 136,000 bales or 18.3 per cent under last year. Total mill stocks of all growths and of American are both the smallest singe 1926 and stocks of Indian are the smallest since 1927, but stocks of Egyptian are the largest since 1920.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

LARGER SUPPLY OF MEDITERRANEAN RAISINS AND CURRANTS: The production of raisins and currants in the principal countries of the Mediterranean Basin this year will be in the neighborhood of 5 per cent above last year, according to data cabled to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Agricultural Commissioner N. I. Nielsen at Marseilles. A decrease in the production of raisins will be more than offset by the larger crop of Greek currants. In addition the total supply will be augmented by a carryover of around 13,000 short tons of currants from last year's Greek crop. Old stocks of raisins are practically exhausted.

Estimates on production of raisins in Spain have been reduced to 13,000 short tons for the Valencia district and 10,000 for Malaga. This compares with last year's production of 13,000 tons in Valencia and 9,500 tons in Malaga. The reduction in the present season's estimate compared with earlier forecasts is due, in the case of Valencia, to the heavy demand for fresh grapes and, in the case of Malaga, to damage from mildew, according to Mr. Nielsen.

The estimate of the Smyrna raisin crop is now placed at 41,500 short tons compared with an earlier forecast of 48,000 short tons and with the revised estimate of the 1929 crop of 52,000 tons. The estimate of production of Greek sultanas which earlier in the season was put at 8,000 short tons has been reduced to 6,600 tons against 6,500 tons in 1929.

Greek currant production for 1930 is still estimated at 165,000 short tons compared with a revised estimate of last year's production of 143,000 short tons. In addition to the present season's crop there is a carryover of approximately 13,000 short tons of 1929 currants in Greece.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

- - - - - - - - - - -

The raisin market in Smyrna is active at prices about 16 per cent below last year. Exports of raisins from Smyrna in August amounted to 2,753 short tons against 1,926 tons in August last year. Germany has been the heaviest buyer. There has been little activity in the Valencia and Malaga markets thus far this season, although prices are below last year. In Greece the demand for currants is inactive as buyers appear to feel that prices for the new crop will be below present quotations.

MARKETING AMERICAN DRIED FRUIT IN EUROPE: European markets on the average are now taking over three-fourths of our annual exports of dried fruits. Prunes and raisins constitute the bulk of such exports and shipments in recent years have been far above the pre-war average. The most important European dried fruit consuming areas are Great Britain, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries, practically all of which are highly industrialized and depend to a large extent upon imports for their food requirements. All of these countries are deficit producing areas as far as fruit is concerned and as a result imported dried fruit has become popular in the diet of the people.

There are indications of increasing consumption of dried fruit in Europe but, at the same time, competition is becoming keener. The main competitors of the United States for the European dried fruit market are Yugoslavia, Spain, Greece, Smyrna, Australia and South Africa. Of these, only Yugoslavia has shown a downward tendency in production in recent years. In most countries the production trend is upward. The relatively low price and excellent quality of American dried fruits in recent years have been important factors in the increasing demand for American dried fruits in Europe. Another factor of importance in the expanding European market for these products since the war has been the wider appreciation of relative food values in dried fruits.

Many of the European buyers of American dried fruit purchase the bulk of their requirements in June, July and August for delivery during October, November and December. As prices early in the season are frequently out of line with the actual supply and demand situation, it often happens that those who have made early purchases at high prices for the Christmas trade are confronted with a sudden decline in values as soon as the transactions have been completed. Steps should be taken to bring prices into line with supply and demand conditions. Direct buying by cooperative societies and by chain store organizations is tending to absorb the functions of the long established agent-broker and distributor-wholesaler, and developments along these lines must be carefully watched by the American trade.

The practice of buying unprocessed prunes for repacking in certain European centers has made rapid progress since the war. Hamburg leads in

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

the number of such plants, in the volume of packing, and in exports of re-packed prunes. The European trade is unanimous in the opinion, however, that the quality of the original pack from the Pacific coast is superior. There are indications that the packing of prunes in the European consuming centers has materially expanded the demand for this fruit during the summer months and to that extent the prune packing industry in Europe has unquestionably been a boon to American shippers during certain months of the year. (Excerpt from report F. S. 52, "Marketing American Dried Fruit in Europe", by M. J. Newhouse. Copies may be secured by addressing the Foreign Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.)

- - - - - - - - - - - -

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

- - - - - - - - - - - -

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION AND TRADE: The preliminary estimate of the wool shorn in the United States in 1930 is 328,000,000 pounds, or 6 per cent greater than the revised estimate of 309,000,000 pounds for 1929. Present indications point to a wool clip for the world, exclusive of Russia and China, in 1930 not greatly different from that of last year, although a small reduction is expected in the clip of Australia. The carryover of wool in 5 principal Southern Hemisphere countries will probably be above that of the last four seasons, although below the amount carried over from the 1924-25 season. Stocks in those countries on July 1, 1930 were roughly 350,000,000 pounds, which is an increase of about 15 per cent above those of last year. Stocks of foreign and colonial wool in the United Kingdom on July 1 were estimated to be about 55,000,000 pounds greater than those of July 1, 1929.

Foreign raw wool markets are generally quiet and little increase in activity is expected until the next series of wool sales at London this month, at which time the new season's sales will be opening in the Southern Hemisphere. Prices of tops at Bradford remain firm. Cloth manufacturers report more orders than had been expected after the strike, but machinery activity is not yet up to normal. Some increase occurred in the conditioning of tops and noils at Bradford in July over June, although the conditioning of raw wool was less. There was also an increase in the British exports of wool and wool manufactures in July to levels generally above those of May, although still considerably below those of last year. Business on the Continent is considerably hampered by the economic depression and uncertain outlook now prevalent over most of Europe. If the improvement started in July in British exports continues, it will be a strong factor in supporting foreign prices when the Southern Hemisphere

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

clip starts to market. On the other hand, the British market is just recovering from the effects of the strike and the improvement noted for July may reflect this rather than a fundamental change in trade conditions. Moreover, the continental industries, which became more active when the strike hampered British trade, have failed to maintain their improvement. See release, WOOL-29, August 28, 1930.

BRADFORD WOOL TOP MARKET LESS ACTIVE: Business in tops on the Bradford market is slow, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Macatee. Spinners' requirements for the next two months have already been covered and the higher prices demanded by top makers are being refused. A slight improvement is reported in the demand for yarns but competition is keeping prices low. Quotations for 64's tops and 2/48's yarns remain unchanged at 55.8 cents and 89.2 cents per pound, respectively, while 50's tops have declined 1 cent per pound since August 8, the present quotation being 33.4 cents, and 2/32's yarns declined one-half cent and are now quoted at 49.2 cents per pound. There is no change in the piece goods section, although more inquiry is reported. The price of 16 ounce indigo serge has remained at $1.46 per yard since March, but 60's quality has declined to $1.40 per yard and 56's to $1.28 per yard.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

FOREIGN BUTTER MARKETS SHOW LITTLE CHANGE: Butter quotations on the principal European markets were practically unchanged during the week ended September 4. On that date the Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 29.4 cents a pound against 28.7 cents the previous Thrusday and 37.7 cents a year ago. On the London market, Danish was unchanged at 31.9 cents. Continental butters are commanding a good premium now over colonial. The market is reported as slow. The recent advance in domestic prices is well maintained at 39.5 cents on 92 score against 40.0 cents a week ago and 45.0 a year ago. The New York - Copenhagen margin is now slightly more than 10 cents a pound. For detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners, see page 361.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States	47,097	58,784	58,272	61,103	59,024	96.6
Total N.America(4)	58,236	82,578	83,694	87,669	84,974	96.9
Europe,16 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged..	65,025	61,947	62,642	60,938	62,557	102.7
Germany, revised	4,029	4,321	4,269	3,955	4,385	110.9
Lithuania, total.....	211	297	393	488	526	107.8
Malta...............	9	9	9	9	9	100.0
Total Europe (19).	69,274	66,574	67,313	65,390	67,477	103.2
North Africa,3 coun. prev.reptd. and unchanged	5,261	5,791	6,347	6,830	6,415	93.9
Tunis, revised	1,310	1,377	2,011	1,730	1,656	95.7
Total N.Africa(4)..	6,571	7,168	8,358	8,560	8,071	94.3
Asia,2 coun.prev. reported	30,124	32,313	33,152	32,804	32,501	99.1
Japan	1,179	1,161	1,201	1,213	1,198	98.8
Total Asia (3)	31,303	33,474	34,353	34,017	33,699	99.1
Total N.Hemis.(30)	166,384	189,794	193,718	195,636	194,221	99.3
S.Hemis.,2 coun.prev. reported	8,606	14,121	16,555	15,851	18,646	117.6
Argentina............	16,051	20,690	21,300	19,430	20,139	103.6
Total S.Hemis.(3).	24,657	34,811	37,855	35,281	38,785	109.9
Total above coun. (33)	191,041	224,605	231,573	230,917	233,006	100.9
Est.world total ex. Russia and China.	204,200	240,100	244,800	244,400		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,648	3,480	3,219	3,498	108.7
Total N.America(2)	2,353	4,391	4,320	4,211	4,927	117.0
Europe,17 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged..	40,414	35,676	37,739	38,434	38,552	100.3
Lithuania,revised....	1,749	1,240	1,161	1,113	1,186	106.6
Total Europe (18).	42,163	36,916	38,900	39,547	39,738	100.5
Total N.Hemis.(20)	44,516	41,307	43,220	43,758	44,665	102.1
Chile	5	9	9	8	7	87.5
Argentina...........	85	894	1,194	1,291	1,142	88.5
Total S.Hemis.(2)	90	903	1,203	1,299	1,149	88.5
Total above coun. (22)	44,606	42,210	44,423	45,057	45,814	101.7
Est.world total ex. Russia and China..	48,300	43,400	46,700	48,600		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States	690,108	809,668	914,876	805,790	820,613	101.8
Canada, winter only	b/ 22,294	21,797	20,054	20,504	15,962	77.8
Mexico	b/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,274	99.5
Total N.America(3)	723,883	842,555	945,961	837,627	847,849	101.2
Europe, 7 coun.prev. rept.& unchanged	518,254	513,243	634,411	613,933	568,995	92.7
Netherlands, revised	4,976	5,646	7,336	5,467	7,150	130.8
Belgium, revised	15,199	13,988	17,215	13,225	15,897	120.2
Luxemburg	615	498	713	275	558	202.9
Spain, revised	130,446	146,581	119,885	154,244	160,725	104.2
Portugal, revised	11,850	11,250	7,546	10,600	13,154	124.1
Bulgaria, revised	37,823	34,771	49,153	34,448	53,700	155.9
Rumania, revised	158,672	96,980	115,544	101,200	123,457	122.0
Poland	63,675	53,967	59,219	65,862	67,240	102.1
Finland, revised	137	879	998	1,095	1,125	102.7
Malta	196	279	289	293	303	103.4
Total Europe (17)	941,843	878,082	1,012,309	1,000,642	1,012,304	101.2
Morocco	c/ 17,000	22,693	24,749	31,764	19,476	61.3
Algeria, revised	35,161	27,610	30,302	33,307	21,800	65.5
Tunis, revised	6,224	9,627	12,125	12,309	9,663	78.5
Total N.Africa(3)	58,385	59,930	67,176	77,380	50,939	65.8
Asia, 2 coun.prev.reptd. and unchanged	358,739	354,465	299,459	324,123	395,390	122.0
Japan, revised	23,635	27,521	30,812	30,495	30,657	100.5
Total Asia (3)	382,374	381,986	330,271	354,618	426,047	120.1
Total above coun.(26)	2,106,485	2,162,553	2,355,717	2,270,267	2,337,139	102.9
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,451,000	3,973,000	3,467,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	54,793	43,366	40,533	46,655	115.1
Canada, winter only	d/ 2,094	10,833	10,378	9,775	17,409	178.1
Europe, 9 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged	491,014	366,743	446,458	431,983	412,850	95.6
Netherlands, revised	16,422	14,732	17,333	18,300	16,995	92.9
Luxemburg	651	353	352	416	358	86.1
Spain, revised	27,636	26,851	14,413	22,935	21,681	94.5
Portugal	c/ 2,300	4,761	3,966	5,330	4,882	91.6
Rumania, revised	b/ 20,644	8,826	11,483	13,266	17,716	133.5
Poland	218,943	218,357	240,545	275,959	262,190	95.0
Finland, revised	10,490	11,832	10,998	12,909	13,649	105.7
Total Europe(16)	788,100	652,455	745,548	781,098	750,321	96.1
Algeria	39	25	58	48	51	106.3
Total above coun.(19)	826,326	718,106	799,350	831,454	814,436	98.0
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	1,025.000	882,000	975,000	1,008,000		

continued -

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930 - continued

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Four-year average.
c/ Estimated.
d/ Total.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 6...	86	80	July 87	July 81	July 79	June 59	Aug. 80	July 58	44	40	60	52
13...	93	81	92	81	81	59	82	58	45	39	60	52
20...	92	76	92	76	81	55	82	54	45	36	59	48
27...	93	77	93	75	83	53	83	53	44	36	60	45
July 4...	94	76	93	75	86	July 52	88	Aug. 52	44	36	63	45
11...	96	78	94	79	Aug. 90	54	Sept. 91	54	45	35	67	47
18...	100	81	Sept. 103	Sept. 77	93	Aug. 54	94	Sept. 54	48	36	72	47
25...	104	83	104	82	92	55	93	56	48	36	70	48
Aug. 1...	104	87	106	86	92	54	93	54	48	35	69	47
8...	100	98	101	95	88	57	88	58	45	39	64	51
15...	99	99	101	98	Sept. 88	60	Oct. 89	61	43	40	61	53
22...	102	100	103	97	88	Oct. 58	90	Nov. 60	43	38	58	52
29...	101	100	102	98	87	Sept. 55	88	Oct. 57	42	41	56	52

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	7,620	9,476	12,598	13,079	12,780	97.7
Total N.America(2)	9,194	12,982	17,479	19,005	18,361	96.6
Europe,16 coun.prev. reported.........	19,442	19,822	20,325	21,293	20,594	96.7
Lithuania...........	536	487	418	529	529	100.0
Malta...............	5	7	7	6	7	116.7
Total, Europe (18).	19,983	20,316	20,750	21,828	21,130	96.8
Africa,3 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged..	6,635	5,913	6,371	6,870	6,562	95.5
Tunis, revised......	1,228	856	1,459	1,236	988	79.9
Total Africa (4) ..	7,863	6,769	7,830	8,106	7,550	93.1
Syria and Lebanon ..	b/ 450	655	892	750	818	109.1
Japan...............	3,042	2,343	2,242	2,195	2,110	96.1
Total Asia (2).....	3,492	2,998	3,134	2,945	2,928	99.4
Total N.Hemis.(26)	40,532	43,065	49,193	51,384	49,969	96.3
Chile...............	111	194	194	195	182	93.3
Argentina...........	230	782	1,321	1,475	1,525	103.4
Total S.Hemis.(2).	341	976	1,515	1,670	1,707	102.2
Total above coun.(28)	40,873	44,041	50,708	53,554	51,676	96.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China.	65,100	65,200	71,300	74,800		
OATS						
United States.......	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,212	41,898	104.2
Total N.America(2)	46,954	55,181	54,871	52,691	55,048	104.5
Europe (14).........	32,844	30,370	30,685	31,409	30,426	96.9
Africa (3)..........	607	679	779	851	801	94.1
Syria and Lebanon...	12	66	28	28	18	64.3
Total N.Hemis.(20)	80,417	86,296	86,363	84,979	86,293	101.5
Chile...............	78	195	220	243	193	79.4
Argentina...........	2,396	3,160	3,608	3,734	4,085	109.4
Total S.Hemis.(2).	2,474	3,355	3,828	3,977	4,278	107.6
Total above coun. (22)............	82,891	89,651	90,191	88,956	90,571	101.8
Est.world total ex. Russia and China	102,400	106,300	106,800	106,500		
CORN						
United States	104,229	98,393	100,573	97,957	101,531	103.6
Total N.America(3)	105,038	98,814	101.110	98,452	101,930	103.5
Europe (5)..........	16,762	17,068	17,526	18,455	16,558	89.7
Morocco.............	b/ 438	527	599	600	664	110.7
Lebanon & Alaouite..	b/ 40	40	40	40	22	55.0
Total above coun(10)	122,278	116,449	119,275	117,547	119,174	101.4
Est.world total ex. Russia..........	172,400	178,400	184,800	187,500		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Estimated

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	265,882	357,487	303,552	306,215	100.9
Europe, 10 coun. prev. reptd. & unchanged..	403,247	388,822	440,999	498,376	457,280	91.8
Netherlands, revised.	3,270	3,341	4,494	5,010	4,795	95.7
Luxemburg...........	82	178	199	431	207	48.0
Portugal	b/ 1,200	1,982	1,430	2,012	2,664	132.4
Italy, revised	10,638	9,443	11,024	12,193	11,505	94.4
Poland	69,055	58,602	70,143	76,233	61,086	80.1
Malta	114	304	314	284	295	103.9
Total Europe (16).	487,606	462,672	528,603	594,539	537,832	90.5
Morocco, revised ...	b/ 38,000	34,231	48,330	47,316	26,835	56.7
Algeria, revised	45,974	34,554	39,716	40,445	38,500	95.2
Tunis	7,826	4,111	12,631	11,482	5,512	48.0
Total Africa (3) ..	91,800	72,896	100,577	99,243	70,847	71.4
Japan, revised	95,784	82,482	81,477	80,374	77,227	96.1
Chosen	32,243	35,312	34,157	37,612	38,658	102.8
Total Asia (2)	128,027	117,794	115,634	117,986	115,885	98.2
Total above coun. (22)	892,245	919,244	1,102,301	1,115,320	1,030,779	92.4
Est. world total ex. Russia and China.	1,424,000	1,477,000	1,696,000	1,735,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,233,574	1,316,369	106.7
Europe, 6 coun. prev. reptd. & unchanged ..	783,384	664,486	741,700	810,911	633,452	78.1
Netherlands, revised..	18,070	21,144	24,801	25,777	24,023	93.2
Luxemburg	3,382	2,763	3,001	3,617	3,142	86.9
Spain, revised	29,110	39,216	34,782	45,812	45,183	98.6
Portugal	b/ 7,000	5,528	5,053	6,037	7,716	127.8
Bulgaria, revised ...	8,651	6,446	6,139	10,344	10,913	105.5
Poland	195,825	147,360	172,076	203,449	142,610	70.1
Finland, revised	20,391	43,609	39,254	38,732	40,691	105.1
Total Europe (13)..	1,065,813	930,552	1,026,806	1,144,679	907,730	79.3
Morocco, revised	b/ 500	1,323	1,774	3,413	2,520	73.8
Algeria, revised	13,489	10,607	14,492	14,785	13,800	93.3
Tunis	3,642	1,481	2,239	3,445	1,722	50.0
Total Africa (3)...	17,631	13,411	18,505	21,643	18,042	83.4
Total above coun. (17)	2,226,851	2,126,557	2,484,718	2,399,896	2,242,141	93.4
Est. world total ex. Russia and China .	3,579,000	3,488,000	3,926,000	3,767,000		

Continued

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930-continued

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
CORN						
United States......	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,307	2,211,823	84.6
Europe (2).........	87,090	89,301	69,864	106,699	84,137	78.9
Morocco............	b/ 3,500	4,854	6,863	5,455	5,173	94.8
Algeria............	598	241	261	270	275	101.9
Total Africa (2)..	4,098	5,095	7,124	5,725	5,448	95.2
Manchuria..........	b/ 39,000	102,041	68,533	63,446	60,736	95.7
Total above coun. (6)........	2,842,552	2,959,530	2,964,422	2,790,177	2,362,144	84.7
Est. world total excl. Russia...	4,138,000	4,346,000	4,234,000	4,276,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Estimated.

POLAND: Grain production, 1925 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Barley
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1925	63,876	265,364	144,191	59,741
1926	52,490	204,019	133,715	55,765
1927	61,093	231,762	147,360	58,602
1928	59,219	240,545	172,076	70,143
1929	65,862	275,959	203,449	76,233
1930	67,240	262,190	142,610	61,086

International Institute of Agriculture.

PORTUGAL: Grain production, 1925 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Barley
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1925	12,486	5,060	6,282	2,207
1926	8,560	3,614	4,747	1,485
1927	11,447	4,677	5,528	1,982
1928	7,546	3,966	5,053	1,430
1929...........	10,600	5,330	6,037	2,012
1930	13,154	4,882	7,716	2,664

International Institute of Agriculture.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Aug. 30	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Year beginning July 1								
United States....	56,996	21,544	394	110	387	Aug. 30	8,174	1,652
Canada..........	38,668	6,396				July 31	3,800	9
Argentina.......	8,591	c/6,225	c/ 258			Aug. 16	c/ 1,667	c/ 692
Danubian coun. c/	19,408	66,092	1,542			Aug. 16	3,850	5,683
Total.........	123,663	100,257					17,491	8,036
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States....	16,251	7,966	14	38	15	Aug. 30	1,263	334
Canada..........	19,927	4,694				July 31	1,323	712
Argentina.......	25,690	c/20,338	448			Aug. 16	c/ 2,048	c/2,836
Danubian coun. c/	49	1,453	107			Aug. 16	0	468
Total.........	61,917	34,451					4,639	4,900
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Aug. 30	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Year beginning November 1								
United States....	20,556	41,636	24	64		Aug. 30	39,840	7,683
Danubian coun. c/	15,266	531	960			Aug. 16	163	45,625
Argentina.......	268,685	203,071	c/6,189	c/5,390	c/4,921	Aug. 30	167,719	c131,585
Union of S.Africa	23,809	16,602	d/ 857			Aug. 16	d/10,071	d/12,591
Total	328,316	261,840					217,793	197,485
United States imports.......	1,436	349					Nov.-July 253	Nov.-July 416

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-August 30, 1929 and 1930
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-August 30, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1 - Aug. 30 1929	July 1 - Aug. 30 1930	Week ending Aug. 9	Week ending Aug. 16	Week ending Aug. 23	Week ending Aug. 30
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	20,785	27,267	1,888	2,704	3,104	6,361
Wheat Flour b/	10,331	8,968	682	1,137	1,386	964
Rye	559	34	17	--	--	--
Corn	1,578	515	41	24	64	49
Oats	1,071	651	38	14	38	15
Barley a/	8,174	1,652	128	394	110	387
	Jan. 1 - Aug. 30					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides	94,672	91,179	1,325	1,673	1,245	1,163
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	101,134	76,438	1,762	1,698	1,979	1,524
Lard	536,980	465,176	7,828	8,390	11,158	8,585
Pickled pork	29,852	20,862	172	244	134	186

Compiled from official records- Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 941,000 bushels, flour 58,500 barrels, from San Francisco barley 387,000 bushels, rice 30,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Total shipments or exports 1928-29	Total shipments or exports 1929-30a/	Shipments, weeks ending Aug. 16	Shipments, weeks ending Aug. 23	Shipments, weeks ending Aug. 30	Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Aug. 30 1929-30	Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Aug. 30 1930-31
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America b/	499,942	301,342	9,564	10,012	10,340	58,552	75,850
Canada 4 markets c/	458,649	193,380	4,044	4,592	3,076	25,997	48,236
United States	163,687	149,822	3,841	4,490	7,325	31,116	36,235
Argentina	217,139	160,782	908	507	1,032	39,755	8,675
Australia	107,937	60,844	848	1,432	816	9,610	11,140
Russia	8	5,672	1,808	2,104	1,928	0	7,128
Danube & Bulgaria d/	33,975	18,640	136	472	424	960	1,776
British India	e/ 5,687	4,171	544	72	384	1,343	4,328
Total f/	864,688	551,451	13,808	14,599	14,924	110,220	108,897
Total European ship. g/	705,396	490,448	13,048	12,456	--	85,304	89,640
Total ex-European shipments g/	220,664	141,904	2,360	1,632	--	25,428	12,536

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Perliminary. b/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bushels. f/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Sept. 5, 1929	Aug. 28, 1930	Sept. 4, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	45.00	40.00	39.50
Copenhagen, official quotation..	37.68	28.69	29.42
Berlin, la quality	38,25	29.39	29.59
London: a/			
Danish	40.08	31.39	31.94
Dutch, unsalted	38.67	30.32	30.42
New Zealand	38.45	27.59	27.27
New Zealand, unsalted	38.24	32.15	32.15
Australian	37.15	26.94	26.94
Australian, unsalted	37.37	28.03	28.68
Argentine, unsalted	35.63	27.59	26.94
Siberian	35.41	27.59	26.72

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

- - - - - - - - - - -

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(by weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended: Sept. 4, 1929	Aug. 27, 1930	Sept. 3, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	59,872	65,916	62,550
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	18.37	13.56	13.78
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.21	13.14	13.41
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	10,795	9,011	7,321
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/.	$ per 100 lbs.	13.69	12.84	13.14
American short cut green hams	"	24.77	20.86	21.40
American green bellies	"	19.23	19.34	19.77
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	26.94	b/	b/
Canadian green sides	"	24.55	20.43	20.43

a/ Friday quotation. b/No. quotation.

- - - - - - - - - -

Index